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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

## ANNOUNCE PLANS FOR NEXT FARM YEAR PLANTING:

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION REVEALED -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 10 Sep 50

On 8 September, the Council of Ministers established the plan for planting in 1950-51. The plan for the coming year is based on the results of the past year, and is intended to utilize all possible tillable soil. To provide sufficient bread cereals, fall wheat and rye will be planted on 35 percent of the country's total acreage. There will be a significant increase in the amount of fodder and industrial crops. One of the principal aims of the plan for the coming year is to increase the amount of grasses and grains grown for fodder to keep pace with the growing stock animal herds. The greatest increase is in the acreage of fall barley. Animal fodder will be planted on a 15 percent greater area. Conforming to the growth of industry, industrial crops, especially fibers, will be increased 61 percent.

Of the country's total tillable soil, 19.6 percent will be planted with corn; 13 percent barley, oats and seed fodder; 10.9 percent grass fodder; 9.2 percent peas; 5.7 percent oil-yielding plants; 8 percent roots and tubers; 1.1 percent legumes; 1.2 percent fibrous plants; and 4.8 percent other plants (vegetables, rice, etc.).

50,000 ACRES OF RICE BY NEXT YEAR -- Budapest, Szabad Nep. 25 Aug 50

During the past year, rice was planted on 24,000 acres, as compared with 8,000 acres before the war. Rice acreage increased considerably during the first year of the Five-Year Plan, and by next year, rice will be planted on more than 50,000 acres. By planting the Dunghan Shali type of rice, which originates in the USSR, and by utilizing improved agricultural methods, the rice yield has been more than doubled. A yield of 25-30 quintals per cadastral yoke may be expected.

2,200 ACRES OF RICE HARVESTED IN SZOLNOK COUNTRY -- Budapest, Friess Uisag, 5 Sep 52

The rice harvest is proceeding very well on the Szolnok County state farms. By 31 August, 2,200 cadastral yokes of rice had been harvested, and the yield from 700 cadastral yokes has already been threshed.

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7 COUNTIES EXCEED 100 PERCENT PRODUCTION -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 19 Aug 50

Fostering the spirit of competition, the government extended to 20 August the final date for receiving the 4-forint-per-quintal bonus for turning crops in early. On 17 August, the standing in the collection competition and the percent of the quota fulfilled by the counties was as follows: Hajdu-Bihar 149.8, Bekes 115, Szolnok 108.6, Heves 104.2, Komarom 103.6, Szabolcs-Szatmar 102.5, Nograd 100, Bacs-Kiskun 98.3, Borsod-Abuju-Zemplen 97, Baranya 87, Veszprem 84.6, Tolna 84, Fejér 83.3, Zala 80.9, Csongrad 80.9, Györ 80.3, Pest 78.1, Somogy 75.4, and Vas 64.1.

ORDER POTATO CROP TO BE TURNED IN -- Munich, Hungaria, 8 Sep 50

After the corn crop was collected, a regulation appeared requiring the potato crop to be turned in. Everyone who planted a field of potatoes exceeding 400 square fathoms comes under the requirements of the regulation. Farmers whose crops did not come up to expectations are hard hit, since they must buy an amount of potatoes sufficient to make their yields meet the standards and then submit the crop to the cooperative storehouse.

MACHINE STATIONS STOCKED -- Budapest, Szabad Nep, 22 Aug 50

Much progress has been made in the first half of 1950 in the agricultural mechanization program. More than 2,000 tractors have been added to agricultural machine stations, 250 of which are Stalinets type from the USSR. The number of machine stations has increased from 220 last year, with 4,000 tractors, to 360 this year with more than 6,000 tractors.

This year, Hungarian combines, as well as those manufactured in the USSR, took part in the harvest. Altogether, 20 combines operated on state and cooperative farms.

In addition, 1,958 new tractor plows, 905 disc harrows, 575 cultivators, 245 new threshers, and 210 new selectors aided in the cultivation and harvesting of the crops. During the past year, 370 tractor-drawn carts, 70 trucks, and 455 manure-spreaders came into use, and 200 silo-fillers contributed to the development of animal husbandry.

These results can be fully appreciated only when it is remembered that one combine does the work of 80 to 100 men and that one Stalinets tractor not only plants 15 times as fast as two teams of horses, but permits much better care of the soil, resulting in a considerably larger yield.

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